

During his administration, President Carter signed into law many legislative proposals that have changed our lives for the better and made living in America safer, more affordable, fairer, and better.

For example, President Carter signed into law the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, known as the Superfund Act (Pub. L. 96–510).

The U.S. Department of Energy was created in 1977 with the enactment of Department of Energy Organization Act, signed into law as Pub. L. 95–91.

The U.S. Department of Education was created in 1979 with the enactment of Department of Education Organization Act, signed into law as Pub. L. 96–88.

Airline travel was deregulated, making it affordable for millions of Americans to travel by air for the first time with the passage of the Airline Deregulation Act, Pub. L. 95–504.

Under President Carter, both the trucking and rail industry were deregulated leading to reduced shipping costs and lower prices for consumers with the signing of the Motor Carrier Act, Pub. L. 96–296, and the Staggers Rail Act, Pub. L. 96–448.

Madam Speaker, a little recalled fact is that under the Carter Administration, 9.8 million jobs were created, more than any president from Nixon until Clinton, thanks to economic legislation like the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Act, signed into law as the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act (Pub. L. 95–523) and Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Amendments (Pub. L. 95–524).

A full listing of the important laws signed by President Carter would take more time than we have available but includes the Civil Service Reform Act, Pub. L. 95–454, which created the Office of the Inspector General, and the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, Pub. L. 96–487, which designated certain public lands in Alaska as units of the National Park, National Wildlife Refuge, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Wilderness Preservation and National Forest Systems, resulting in 79.54 million acres of refuge land in Alaska, of which 27.47 million acres were designated as wilderness.

President Carter was the first president to express to the nation the interrelation between national security and energy independence and to take action to enhance both, with the passage of the:

1. National Energy Act, Pub. L. 95–617 through 621,
2. Emergency Natural Gas Act, Pub. L. 95–2,
3. Reorganization Act of 1977, Pub. L. 95–17,
4. Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act, Pub. L. 96–223, and
5. Energy Security Act, Pub. L. 96–294.

Other major legislation signed into law by President Carter were the Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act, Pub. L. 96–221; the Trade Agreements Act, Pub. L. 96–39, and the Panama Canal Treaties.

In the areas of foreign affairs and national security, President Carter deescalated and normalized diplomatic relations with China, brokered the historic Camp David Accord between Israel and Egypt, and hastened the collapse of the Soviet Union by supporting the mujahideen as it fought to repel and defeat the invading forces of the Soviet Union.

President Carter proudly and firmly made promotion and protection of human rights a cornerstone of American foreign policy and made clear that the United States would not overlook or tolerate human rights abuses, whether committed by adversary or ally, which helped hasten the end of apartheid in South Africa and authoritarian governments in South and Latin America.

President Carter appointed the first woman of color to a cabinet position when he chose the Hon. Patricia Roberts Harris as his Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and then as Secretary of Health and Human Services.

It was President Carter who appointed Ruth Bader Ginsburg to the federal judiciary when he nominated her to be a judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in 1980.

It was President Carter who appointed Stephen Breyer to the federal judiciary when he nominated him for a seat on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in 1980.

In fact, when President Carter took office, just eight women had ever been appointed to one of the 500 federal judgeships in the country, he doubled that number and appointed 40 women, including eight women and 33 men of color.

President Carter changed the face of the federal judiciary to make it more representative of the American people and set the example which Presidents Clinton and Obama followed.

After leaving office, President Carter embarked on an energetic and tireless post-presidency, founding in 1982 the Carter Presidential Center at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which is devoted to issues relating to democracy and human rights.

Most everyone has seen Jimmy and Rosalyn Carter working with Habitat for Humanity International building housing and helping underprivileged persons realize the dream of home ownership.

President Carter has served as a freelance ambassador for a variety of international missions, including mediating disputes between countries, observing elections in nations with histories of fraudulent voting processes, and advising presidents on Middle East issues.

He has also made time to be a prolific author, writing more than 30 books, including *Keeping Faith: Memoirs of a President* (1983), *Turning Point* (1992), and *An Hour Before Daylight* (2001).

The United States and the world are better off because Jimmy Carter emerged from humble origins to become the 39th President of the United States.

Not bad for a Georgia peanut farmer, Annapolis graduate, and nuclear submariner, not bad at all.

I strongly support this bipartisan legislation and urge all Members to join me in voting to pass H.R. 5472, the “Jimmy Carter National Historical Park Redesignation Act.”

God bless President Carter, and the United States of America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GALLEG0) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5472.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WEIR FARM NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK REDESIGNATION ACT

Mr. GALLEG0. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5852) to redesignate the Weir Farm National Historic Site in the State of Connecticut as the “Weir Farm National Historical Park”.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5852

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Weir Farm National Historical Park Redesignation Act”.

SEC. 2. WEIR FARM NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Weir Farm National Historic Site shall be known and designated as the “Weir Farm National Historical Park”.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO THE WEIR FARM NATIONAL HISTORICAL SITE ESTABLISHMENT ACT OF 1990.—The Weir Farm National Historic Site Establishment Act of 1990 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 101–485; 104 Stat. 1171; 108 Stat. 4756; 112 Stat. 3296; 123 Stat. 1190) is amended—

(1) in section 2(2)—

(A) by striking “historic site” and inserting “historical park”; and

(B) by striking “National Historic Site” and inserting “National Historical Park”;

(2) in section 4—

(A) in the heading, by striking “historic site” and inserting “historical park”;

(B) in subsection (a), by striking “Historic Site” and inserting “Historical Park”; and

(C) by striking “historic site” each place it appears and inserting “historical park”;

(3) in section 5, by striking “historic site” each place it appears and inserting “historical park”; and

(4) in section 6—

(A) in the heading, by striking “historic site” and inserting “historical park”; and

(B) by striking “historic site” each place it appears and inserting “historical park”.

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the Weir Farm National Historic Site shall be considered to be a reference to the “Weir Farm National Historical Park”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GALLEG0) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GALLEG0. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

□ 1500

Mr. GALLEG0. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 5852, the Weir Farm National Historical Park Redesignation Act, introduced by Representative JIM HIMES.

In 1882, American artist Julian Alden Weir traded a still life painting he had acquired in Europe for a 153-acre farm in Branchville, Connecticut. Inspired by the farm's rural setting, Weir spent the next 36 years developing a new approach to landscape painting and gained a reputation as a leader of the American Impressionists.

In 1990, Congress established the Weir Farm National Historic Site to preserve the structures and rural landscape that inspired Weir's transition into American Impressionism. Today, the 68-acre site includes more than a dozen structures, as well as historic gardens, orchards, fields, and hundreds of historic painting sites. The National Historic Site also maintains a museum collection containing more than 200,000 archives and objects, including original paintings, sculptures, and prints.

H.R. 5852 would redesignate the Weir Farm National Historic Site as the Weir Farm National Historical Park to conform with the National Park Service's standard pattern of nomenclature and to help promote increased visitation to the area.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 5852 would redesignate Weir Farm National Historic Site in Connecticut as a National Historical Park.

This 68-acre historic site is the only National Park System unit dedicated to American painting and was established as a unit of the system in 1990. It preserves the home, studio, and grounds of American artist Julian Alden Weir.

Weir spent nearly four decades painting, and his artist friends Childe Hassam, John Twachtman, Emil Carlsen, John Singer Sargent, and Albert Pinkham Ryder often joined him there. Together, they created masterpieces of light and color on canvas that came to define American Impressionism.

Following his death, Weir's daughter, Dorothy Weir Young, an artist in her own right, and her sculptor husband carried on the artistic legacy at the farm. They were followed by New England painters Sperry and Doris Andrews.

Madam Speaker, redesignation of Weir Farm as a national historic park does not affect the laws or policies that govern the area. I urge adoption of this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GALLEGO. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. HIMES).

Mr. HIMES. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, Mr. GALLEGO, for yielding.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 5852.

Weir Farm is a magnificent jewel that resides in the middle of my district.

I should say at the outset, my district is actually smaller than a great number of the national park assets in this country, and so much of the agriculture that used to characterize southwestern Connecticut, of course, has given way to urban environments and to suburban environments. As a consequence, this 70 acres of land is truly a jewel inside Connecticut's Fourth District and inside Fairfield County, Connecticut.

The Weir Farm National Historic Site stretches across just 70 acres of land, but in those 70 acres, there are any number of historical buildings, a vast collection of American art, orchards and landscapes, trails, gardens, miles of stone walls, and Weir Pond, as well as over 250 historic painting sites.

Sometimes people don't remember—though I appreciate my colleagues today reminding everyone—that southwestern Connecticut has a long tradition of the production of American art, including Childe Hassam, who resided in my own town of Cos Cob, Connecticut.

But this particular national historical site, soon to become a national historical park, offers an opportunity, in particular, to the children who live in Stamford, Connecticut; Norwalk, Connecticut; and Bridgeport, Connecticut, cities that actually do have some meaningful poverty and in which children don't have a lot of opportunities to come face-to-face with their history, face-to-face with art, and face-to-face with our agricultural heritage, to actually see and touch these things.

It is a really wonderful location in the middle of Fairfield County, Connecticut, and this redesignation will capture the full breadth and the full comprehensive set of offerings that the Weir Farm National Historical Park will continue to offer the people of Connecticut and, quite frankly, the people of the United States.

The park's designation today fails to represent everything that the farm offers, including the remarkable youth programs that I referred to earlier, where organizations like Groundwork Bridgeport have partnered with Weir Farm to provide young people with opportunities that they might not otherwise have.

Before I close, Madam Speaker, I would like to thank Chairwoman HAALAND, Chairman GRIJALVA of the subcommittee, Ranking Member BISHOP, and Representative YOUNG for working on this piece of legislation.

I thank the Friends of Weir Farm, including Elizabeth Castagna and Judy Wander, who have pushed this very hard, and the hardworking men and women at Weir Farm, including Linda Cook, the superintendent.

Finally, I thank my colleague, Senator MURPHY, who will be seeing that this bill moves expeditiously through the United States Senate.

I also thank, again, my friend, Mr. GALLEGO.

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I have no other speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GALLEGO. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5852.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 3:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1530

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. CASTOR of Florida) at 3 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

JULIUS ROSENWALD AND THE ROSENWALD SCHOOLS ACT OF 2020

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3250) to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the sites associated with the life and legacy of the noted American philanthropist and business executive Julius Rosenwald, with a special focus on the Rosenwald Schools, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 387, nays 5, not voting 37, as follows:

[Roll No. 245]

YEAS—387

Adams	Balderson	Blumenauer
Aderholt	Banks	Blunt Rochester
Aguilar	Barr	Bonamici
Allen	Barragán	Bost
Allred	Bass	Boyle, Brendan
Amodei	Beatty	F.
Armstrong	Bera	Brindisi
Arrington	Bergman	Brooks (AL)
Axne	Beyer	Brooks (IN)
Babin	Bilirakis	Brown (MD)
Bacon	Bishop (GA)	Brownley (CA)
Baird	Bishop (NC)	Buchanan